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北京周報

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— Report on Kunming, capital city of Yunnan Province

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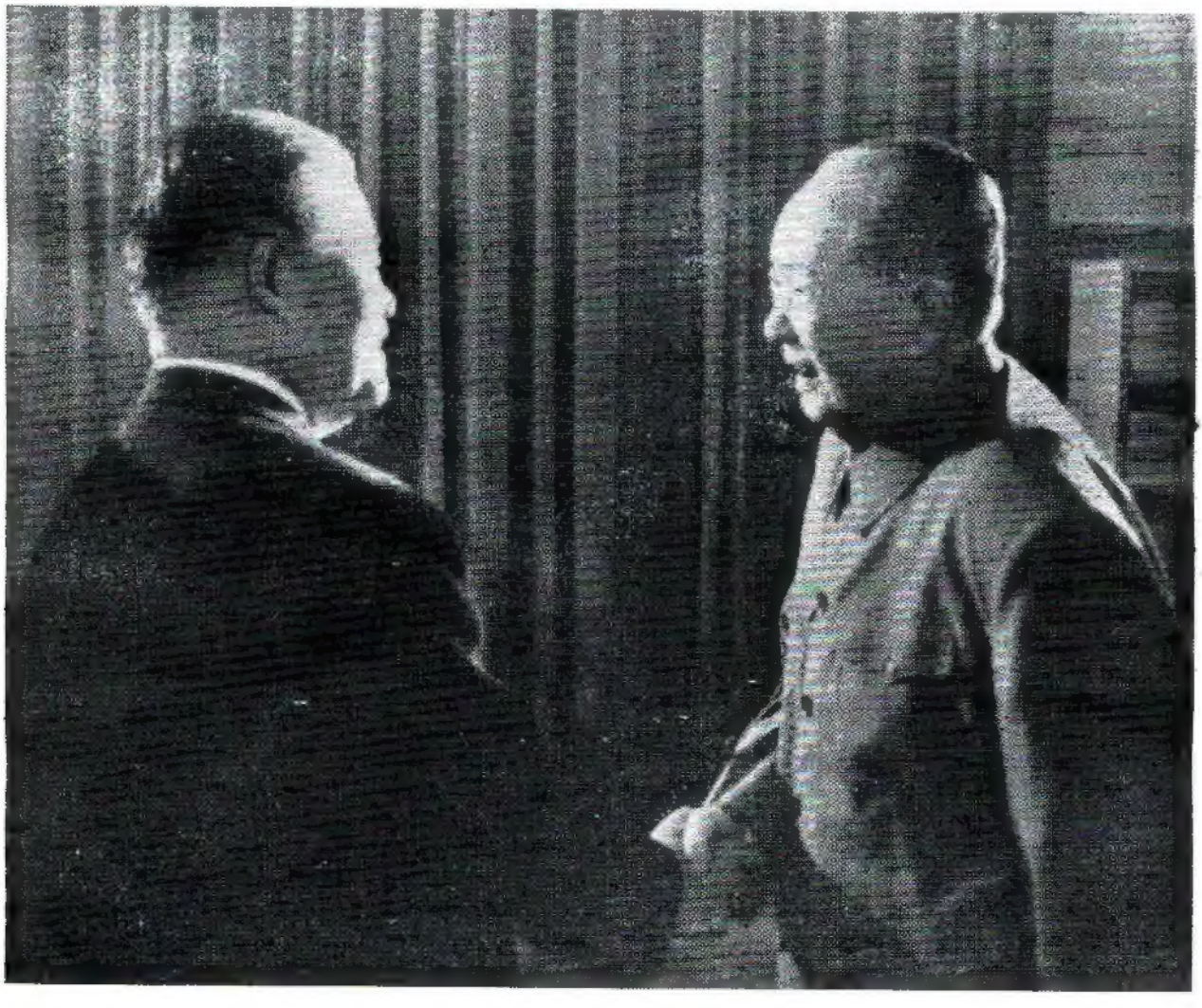
Chairman Mao Meets Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met with Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Masayoshi Ohira at half past eight on the morning of January 5. They had a friendly and wide-ranging conversation.

During the conversation, Foreign Minister Ohira conveyed to Chairman Mao the regards of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and wished Chairman Mao good health. Chairman Mao asked the Japanese Foreign Minister to convey his regards to Prime Minister Tanaka and Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat Susumu Nikaido. Chairman Mao presented Foreign Minister Ohira with a copy of the *Facsimile of Huai Su's Autobiographical Notes* (handwriting of Tang Dynasty calligrapher Huai Su).

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, who were present on the occasion, greeted the distinguished guest at the entrance to the reception hall. Premier Chou En-lai introduced Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen to the Foreign Minister, and they had a long handshake.

Also present were Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Lin Li-yun, Wang Hsiao-hsien and Tang Wen-sheng.



Foreign Minister Ohira Visits China

JAPANESE Minister for Foreign Affairs Masayoshi Ohira and his party made a friendly visit to China from January 3 to 6.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet on January 4 in honour of the Japanese guests.

In his speech at the banquet, Foreign Minister Chi pointed out that the historic normalization of relations between China and Japan had opened broad prospects for the development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

Speaking on the international situation, he said that at present it "is characterized by great disorder throughout the world. The superpowers are contending for world hegemony with mounting ferocity. Their contention has become all the more noticeable since the outbreak of the Middle East war and has sharpened the basic contradictions. It is in the midst of such acute turbulence that the people of the world, especially the Arab people, are more and more aroused and advance courageously. The Third World is playing an ever greater role in international affairs. The China-Japan Joint Statement declares that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. So long as the countries and people in the Asia-Pacific region persist in their struggle against hegemony, it will surely help improve the situation in the region."

"Although China and Japan have different social systems," he said, "they can certainly overcome all obstacles and continue to consolidate and develop the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries so that our two peoples will continue to live in friendship provided the two sides scrupulously observe the spirit and principles of the China-Japan Joint Statement and handle the problems facing us through friendly consultations."

In his speech, Foreign Minister Ohira said: "For one who took part in the historic event of the normalization of Japan-China relations on September 29, the year before last, I feel duty bound to further consolidate the resulting foundation for Japan-China friendship. Never for a moment has the mission of working for good-neighbourly and friendly relations between Japan and China left my mind." "The friendly relations between Japan and China will continue to be developed provided the two sides, Japan and China, understand each other's position and carry on the interchange in the spirit of the Japan-China Joint Statement," he said.

Speaking of the opportunity to visit China, the Japanese Foreign Minister said that, apart from the trade agreement, "we must conclude such vocational agreements on aviation, navigation, fisheries, etc., as specifically mentioned in the Japan-China Joint Statement."

He pointed out: "The friendly relations between Japan and China are not only in the interests of the two countries but are also of great significance to the peace and prosperity of Asia," he added.

Chairman Mao met Foreign Minister Ohira and had a friendly and wide-ranging conversation with him in Peking. Premier Chou En-lai also had friendly talks with him. Foreign Ministers Chi and Ohira had a frank exchange of views on the international situation and China-Japan relations and other questions of common concern.

A China-Japan trade agreement was signed on January 5 in Peking.

Armymen and People Celebrate New Year

Armymen and people across the land joyously celebrated the New Year together. They reviewed the excellent situation at home and abroad and acclaimed the great victories won on all fronts of China's socialist revolution and socialist con-

struction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They pledged to unite still more closely around the Communist Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in the new year, continue to act in the spirit of the Tenth Party Congress, develop the excellent situation and strive for still greater victories.

Attending the gatherings in various parts of the country were: (in Shenyang) Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the Shenyang Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Tseng Shao-shan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Shenyang Units; (in Peking) Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Peking Units, Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Peking Units, Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Second Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Peking Units, and Chen Hsien-jui, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Peking Units; (in Kwangchow) Hsu Shih-yu, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Kwangchow Units, and Kung Shih-chuan and Jen Szu-chung, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Political Commissars of the P.L.A. Kwangchow Units; (in Nanning) Wei Kuo-ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Kwangchow Units; (in Nanking) Ting Sheng, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Nanking Units, and Tu Ping, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Nanking Units; (in Wuhan) Yang Teh-chih, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Wuhan Units, and Wang Liu-sheng, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Wuhan Units; (in Tsinan) Tseng Szu-yu, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Tsinan Units, Pai Ju-ping, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Tsinan Units, and Hsu Li-ching, Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Tsinan Units; (in Lanchow) Han Hsien-chu, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Lanchow Units, and Hsien Heng-han, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Lanchow Units; (in Foochow) Pi Ting-chun, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Foochow Units, and Li Chih-min, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Foochow Units; (in Urumchi) Yang Yung, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Sinkiang Military Area Command, Saifudin, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Sinkiang Military Area Command, and Tsao Szu-ming, Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Sinkiang Military Area Command; (in Chengtu) Chin Chi-wei, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Chengtu Units, Liu Hsing-yuan, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Chengtu Units, Li Ta-chang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Second Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Chengtu Units, and Yen Cheng, Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Chengtu Units; (in Kunming) Wang Pi-cheng, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Kunming Units, and Chou Hsing, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Kunming Units. Other leading comrades of various army units and leading comrades of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as workers, peasants and soldiers, and representatives of people's organizations and people's militia also attended the gatherings.

At these get-togethers there was a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the army and the people who have all along cherished and supported each other in struggle. P.L.A. commanders and fighters and the people of various nationalities exchanged festival greetings and together sang *The East Is Red*. Local Party, government and army leaders led participants in singing the song *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention*.

Leading comrades of the local Party, government and army organizations speaking at the gatherings pledged to do a good job of deepening the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in the coming year and read and study conscientiously. They also expressed the determination to grasp major issues, grasp the line and political-ideological work, further strengthen the unity between the army and government organizations and between the army and the people and strive to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth at the Tenth Party Congress.

"Victory Is Won by Marching In Step"

On January 4, *Renmin Ribao* republished on its second page the Chinese Red Army's song *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention* accompanied by Chu Huai's article, "Victory Is Won by Marching in Step."

The song is based on The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention drawn up by Chairman Mao for the Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37). Encouraging the army and people over the decades to march from victory to victory, this song embodies Chairman Mao's line for army building and the glorious traditions of the Party and army. It is important material for study in the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and carry out education in the ideological and political line.

"*Obey orders in all your actions, victory is won by marching in step,* is of paramount importance," the article said. "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective, assembling under the glorious banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It was precisely by relying on the million-strong army united as one man, ideologically of one mind and marching together in step under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that we toppled the three great mountains and defeated the various class enemies at home and abroad.

"All opportunist, revisionist ringleaders in history were arch-criminals trying to split the Party and destroy the unanimity of the Party and the army. That bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao disobeyed the Party, fell out of step with the Party, went on to conspire to seize the leadership of the Party and the army and launched a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat to end up dying a most ignominious death.

"*Speak politely; respect the masses, don't be uppish,* is the first of the eight points in the song and *Do not hit or swear at people; warlord style of behaviour must be resolutely stamped out,* is the fifth point.

"In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, many new cadres have come to the fore and many senior cadres have become exuberantly revolutionary again. With victory, we must keep a clear head and be on guard against corruption by bourgeois ideas, work hard to uphold and develop the excellent traditions which Chairman Mao personally established and hand down the revolutionary heritage from generation to generation."

Letter From a Primary School Pupil

On December 28, *Renmin Ribao* frontpaged a fifth-grade pupil's letter and excerpts from her diary together with an editor's note.

The paper carried on the same page an editor's note in *Beijing Ribao*, the daily that first published the girl's letter, and a report on the vigorous revolution in education at the Chungkuan No.1 Primary School on the outskirts of Peking where 12-year-old Huang Shuai is a pupil.

After hearing on the radio on September how middle-school students were helping their teachers make progress, Huang Shuai wrote three essays in diary form (part of her homework). In these she criticized her teacher.

Influenced by the old idea about the "absolute authority of a teacher," the teacher regarded the criticism as a "blow at his prestige" and came down hard on his pupil. Thereupon she wrote a letter to *Beijing Ribao*, demanding: "And what have I done wrong? Are we children of Mao Tsetung's era still to be slaves to the 'absolute authority of a teacher' as in the old educational system?"

The letter and excerpts from the diary appeared on December 12 in *Beijing Ribao*, supported by an editor's note warmly recommending "wide and thorough" discussion of the matter.

The *Renmin Ribao* editor's note pointed out: "Huang Shuai's daring to open fire on the poisonous influence of the revisionist line in education clearly shows the revolutionary spirit of the younger generation nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. There are not just thousands, but tens of thousands of youngsters like Huang Shuai in China today.

"In this movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we should pay attention to grasping the struggle in contemporary life between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies, deepen education in ideological and political line among the cadres in the field of education, revolutionary teachers and students and among parents, and oppose revisionism and persist in the proletarian political orientation. At the same time, we should conscientiously sum up experience in the revolution in education, rely on activists who are determined to carry that revolution through to the end, unite all forces that can be united with, unswervingly put Chairman Mao's thinking on education and related policies into practice, and make sure our young people grow up with still greater vigour and vitality."

The *Beijing Ribao* editor's note said: "In the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, Huang Shuai has pinpointed a key question in the revolution in education, namely, the poisonous influence of the revisionist line in education is still far from wiped out and traditional ideas are still very stubborn."

"Although the question raised by Huang Shuai directly touched mainly on the 'absolute authority of a teacher,'" *Beijing Ribao* continued, "the poisonous influence of the revisionist line in education goes far beyond that. In this struggle, revolutionary teachers and pupils are comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench. They should learn from each other, support each other, unite and together fire at the revisionist line in education."

Renmin Ribao also reported on the lively atmosphere and teacher-pupil unity in the school following publication of the letter and essays in *Beijing Ribao*.

The school Party committee has organized all teachers and pupils to further study Chairman Mao's teachings on revolution in education. Vigorous discussions have been going on in classrooms, corridors and playgrounds. Teachers and pupils have had heart-to-heart talks and together have worked on essays criticizing the revisionist line in education.

A parents' meeting commended the good work done by the school and pointed out and criticized its faults.

A Forceful Criticism of Lin Piao's Right-Deviationist Pessimism

— Notes on Studying *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*

by Shih Chih-chien

In his report to the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out: "Lin Piao joined the Communist Party in the early days of China's new-democratic revolution. Even at that time he was pessimistic about the future of the Chinese revolution. Right after the Kutien Meeting held in December 1929, Chairman Mao wrote a long letter 'A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire' to Lin Piao, trying seriously and patiently to educate him." Dated January 5, 1930, Chairman Mao's letter is included in "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol. I.

The following article gives a brief account of the background and basic idea of the letter and analyses the sources of Lin Piao's Right-deviationist pessimistic ideas. — Ed.

AFTER the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War* in 1927, the Chinese revolution was temporarily at a low ebb. A fierce struggle between the two lines took place in the Party at that time, centring on how to look at the situation and future of the revolution and which road the Chinese revolution should follow.

On the one hand, the Right capitulationists represented by Chen Tu-hsiu, badly frightened by Chiang Kai-shek's bloody massacres, moved from capitulationism to liquidationism — opposing the Party leadership over armed struggle and maintaining that the Chinese democratic revolution had been "completed" and that a "socialist revolution" would be carried out some time in the future when conditions were ripe.

On the other hand, the "Left" putschists represented by Chu Chiu-pai, while denying the defeat of the Great Revolution, regarded the revolutionary situation in China as a "permanent upsurge." With the big cities as centres, they tried to organize local uprisings which had no prospect of success.

In the face of such a situation, Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, waged a resolute struggle against the opportunist lines pushed by Chen Tu-hsiu and Chu Chiu-pai, united with the revolutionary comrades in the Party, vigorously carried on armed struggle and set up revolutionary bases, thus advancing the Chinese revolution to a new stage.

At this crucial historical juncture, Lin Piao sided completely with the Right opportunists. Regarding it as hopeless, he felt that "the situation in China and the world as a whole gave no cause for optimism" and that "the prospects of victory for the revolution were remote." Pessimistic and despondent, he raised the question: "How long can we keep the Red Flag flying?" This fully showed that, intimidated by the counter-revolutionary tide which seemed powerful in appearance, Lin Piao had lost confidence in the revolution and consequently had become a waverer.

A Diametrically Opposite Appraisal of The Situation

In his famous letter *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*, Chairman Mao tried seriously and patiently to educate Lin Piao in the light of the latter's Right-deviationist pessimistic views. On the question of how to size up the revolutionary situation, Chairman Mao, while criticizing the "Left" putschism represented by Chu Chiu-pai who regarded the revolutionary situation as a "permanent upsurge," emphatically criticized the Right deviationist pessimism represented by Lin Piao. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Underestimating the subjective forces of the revolution and overestimating the forces of the counter-revolution would also constitute an improper appraisal and be certain to produce bad results of another kind."**

Whether there would soon be a revolutionary high tide in China could be decided only by making a detailed examination to ascertain whether the contradictions leading to such a high tide were really develop-

*This was the great revolutionary war fought by the Chinese people against imperialism and feudalism in 1924-27. After getting the Kuomintang led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to co-operate in 1924, the Communist Party of China organized the National Revolutionary Army and brought about a nationwide revolutionary high tide. Setting out from its base in Kwangtung Province in 1926, the army started the Northern Expedition to overthrow warlord rule and, in spring 1927, advanced to the Yangtze and Yellow River basins. Just as the revolutionary situation was rapidly developing, the Right opportunist line represented by Chen Tu-hsiu became dominant in the Party's leading organ, and the Kuomintang Rightists headed by Chiang Kai-shek ganged up with the imperialists in launching a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. As a result, the Great Revolution ended in failure and Chiang Kai-shek set up his reactionary rule with imperialist backing. Following this, there was a temporary low ebb in the Chinese revolution.

ing. Precisely by employing the basic principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to scientifically analyse the contradictions in Chinese society and the situation regarding class struggle at that time, Chairman Mao came to the clear-cut conclusion: **"Once we understand all these contradictions, we shall see in what a desperate situation, in what a chaotic state, China finds herself." "All China is littered with dry faggots which will soon be aflame." "We need only look at the strikes by the workers, the uprisings by the peasants, the mutinies of soldiers and the strikes of students which are developing in many places to see that it cannot be long before a 'spark' kindles 'a prairie fire.'"**

When the revolution met great difficulties, Chairman Mao went beyond phenomena to view the essence of the situation, pointing out that **"it was actually the time when the counter-revolutionary tide had begun to ebb and the revolutionary tide to rise again"** and the revolutionary forces' **"growth is not only possible but indeed inevitable."** Showing a high degree of revolutionary optimism, he rid the revolutionary ranks of pessimistic sentiment and at the same time organized them to overcome all difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance, thereby guiding the Chinese revolution to win new victories. This fully demonstrated a proletarian revolutionary's steadfast principled stand and his dauntless spirit of daring to go against the tide.

Why did Lin Piao arrive at a diametrically opposite conclusion regarding the same revolutionary situation? It was simply because he took the stand of the landlord and capitalist classes and viewed the revolutionary situation from an idealist and metaphysical world outlook. Directing his criticism at this world outlook of Lin Piao's, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis."** Seeing through the appearance to perceive the essence is an important question in the Marxist theory of knowledge and an important method in using the materialist-dialectical world outlook to observe and know things.

Shutting his eyes to the social contradictions and the reality of class struggle in China at that time, Lin Piao reversed the order between the essence and the phenomenon, between the whole and the parts and between the principal and the secondary aspects, and regarded what was developing and changing as static and isolated. Only seeing the superficial phenomenon that the enemy was powerful for the time being and the revolution was temporarily at a low ebb, he failed to see that the enemy would inevitably go from strong to weak and that the revolutionary high tide would surely come. He did not know in the least that so long as there was a correct political line, a revolutionary "single spark," though it appeared to be weak for a time and might continue to suffer from the reactionary classes' bloody suppression, would sooner or later burst into ever raging flames and finally become a prairie fire which would consume everything decadent in ashes.

Lin Piao was absolutely ignorant of the objective law of historical development that new-born things are bound to triumph over the decadent and that the revolutionary forces are bound to defeat the reactionary forces. When there were some dark clouds, he thought that the sun would never come out again and everything was finished. A man like Lin Piao who did not care a bit about the masses and the Party and was chicken-hearted in the face of the enemy invariably overestimated the enemy's forces and underestimated the people's forces. When the revolution suffered setbacks, he always became pessimistic and wavered and even deserted and betrayed the revolution.

A Different Conclusion Concerning the Revolutionary Road

Different appraisals of the situation invariably lead to different conclusions as to the road to be taken by the Chinese revolution. Lin Piao did all he could to oppose the correct course charted by Chairman Mao — the road of setting up revolutionary political power in the rural areas, deepening the agrarian revolution and expanding the people's armed forces, so as to speed up the revolutionary high tide throughout the country. He babbled that it would be lost labour to try to establish political power by hard work; instead he expected to extend political influence through the easier method of roving guerrilla actions. He advocated the fallacy that "we must first win over the masses and then establish political power."

At a time when the Chinese revolution was at a critical juncture, could roving guerrilla actions win over the masses and hasten a great nationwide revolution? Absolutely not! Sharply criticizing Lin Piao's "roving guerrilla actions," Chairman Mao incisively pointed out that **"the policy which merely calls for roving guerrilla actions cannot accomplish the task of accelerating this nationwide revolutionary high tide"** and **"their theory that we must first win over the masses on a country-wide scale and in all regions and then establish political power does not accord with the actual state of the Chinese revolution."** He added: **"The policy of establishing base areas; of systematically setting up political power; of deepening the agrarian revolution; of expanding the people's armed forces" "is undoubtedly correct."**

That Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is correct is because it is based on Marxism-Leninism and on a scientific analysis of the contradictions in Chinese society and their interrelations as well as an analysis of the balance of class forces. Judging from the actual conditions in China at that time, the landlord class was the main social foundation of the country's rulers while the ruthlessly exploited and oppressed peasants were the main force of the Chinese revolution. It follows

from this that to lead the revolution to victory, the proletariat must mobilize and arm the peasants to carry out the agrarian revolution and overthrow the landlord class. Only in this way could mighty revolutionary contingents be formed to put an end to the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. To make the peasantry the main force of the Chinese revolution, it was necessary to set up revolutionary base areas in the countryside. Moreover, it was only natural that we could not fight decisive battles in big cities because the powerful imperialists and their allies — the reactionary ruling classes — had long held the major cities and the emerging revolutionary forces were still not very strong. The only road was to turn the vast and backward countryside into strong military, political, economic and cultural revolutionary positions. Only by doing this could we defeat the ferocious enemies and step by step win complete victory in the revolution through protracted battles.

The historical experience of the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37) proved that it was only after the revolutionary base areas had been set up that we were able to extend our political influence, deal the reactionary ruling classes fatal blows, shake and disintegrate the counter-revolutionary camp, and accumulate the revolutionary strength and develop the people's armed forces. Only thus could we hasten the revolutionary high tide. Lin Piao knew nothing about all this and his empty verbiage such as "winning over the masses," "extending political influence" and "a great nationwide revolution" without setting up revolutionary base areas was sheer humbug. If we had followed his reactionary ideas, the Chinese revolution would have been defeated.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since Chairman Mao wrote *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*, and Lin Piao was finally swept into the dust-bin of history. This was the inevitable result of his long persistence in the landlord and bourgeois world outlook and the Right opportunist line. Though the Party and Chairman Mao patiently and seriously criticized and educated Lin Piao over a long period of time, he obstinately clung to his bourgeois idealist world outlook and refused to remould it. At every critical point in the revolution in later years, Lin Piao always made Right-deviationist mistakes and finally got on the criminal road of betraying the Party and the state. What was ridiculous was that after the convening of the Ninth Party Congress in 1969 this clown who went against the tide of history had the effrontery to deck himself out with fine feathers and brag, "Since I have lofty ideals and firm faith in Marxism-Leninism, why should I doubt that a single spark can start a prairie fire?" But this was only a futile attempt to reverse the earlier correct verdict on his Right-deviationist pessimism. He resorted to all kinds of counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics to try to deceive the Party and people, but sham is sham and history inexorably tore away from him all his masks. He together with the lies he spread finally crashed to pieces at Undur Khan in the People's Republic of Mongolia, and he, a traitor, will remain for all time notorious.

National-Liberation Struggle in The Caribbean

THE people of the Commonwealth Caribbean have in recent years undergone a new awakening and their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism is making new progress. The dependencies in that region are fighting for independence, while the states which have already gained independence are striving to consolidate it. The old order and decadent systems dominant there for many years are being violently battered.

The Commonwealth Caribbean is composed of 16 territories from the Bahamas off the southeastern coast of the United States down to Guyana in the northeastern part of the South American continent. With an aggregate area of 272,600 square kilometres and a total population of 4.8 million, these territories were or still are British dependencies. In the last three decades, the people there also have been subjected to oppression, plunder and bullying from other sources. As a result of infiltration over the years, U.S. imperialism has long surpassed Britain in both direct investment and trade with the area. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, in its pursuit of world hegemony, is also taking pains to make inroads into this area of strategic importance. It has on many occasions sent its warships there for ulterior purposes. Every progressive struggle in the region, therefore, constitutes a blow, direct or indirect, to colonialism and imperialism.

Marching Towards Independence

Thanks to the valiant struggle of the people, the process of realizing national independence and self-determination in the region has been accelerated since the beginning of the 70s. After Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Barbados became independent

in the 60s, and the Bahamas proclaimed independence last July. Thus, more than 86 per cent of the population in the region has got rid of direct colonial rule. Among the 11 other territories, Grenada and Antigua will become independent in 1974 and 1976 respectively. Although those territories are bound to meet with numerous difficulties and obstacles on their way to independence, the historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution is irresistible.

The sovereign states are striving to consolidate their independence. In 1970, four years after independence, Guyana became a co-operative republic, the first Commonwealth member in the Western Hemisphere to end the "dominion" status. Economically, the governments of these states have in the past few years imposed various degrees of restrictions on U.S. and other foreign capital in equity ownership and in investments. They have also taken certain localization measures against foreign business. Guyana has partially nationalized its main industry, bauxite, and Trinidad and Tobago, the petroleum industry. The sugar industry, the second largest in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, has partly returned to the hands of their nationals through redemption. From 1970 to last August, these three countries established their first commercial banks. In all the sovereign states and some self-governing territories, public utilities, radio and television, telegraph and telephone services as well as foreign trade have come under government control to varying degrees.

Changing Lop-Sided Economies

At the same time, exploratory efforts are being made in the independent countries to alter and diversify their lop-sided economies, a left-over dating back to the colonial days centuries ago. Above all, measures are being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in food as the importance of this as a solid basis for sound economic development is being gradually realized. In Guyana, a second five-year plan aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food, clothing and housing in 1976 is being carried out. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are putting into execution plans to increase cultivated land. Last year Jamaica succeeded in planting soya beans for the first time, trained her first group of lumberjacks and established the first plant to process waste bananas into food. In the newly independent Commonwealth of the Bahamas, attention is also being paid to agricultural development.

It is worth noting that the Caribbean countries have become increasingly aware of the importance of union in their efforts to achieve political and economic independence. The Carribean Community, including a common market, came into being officially on August 1 last year with four independent countries — Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago — joining the new set-up from the inception. The seven territories which have signed the agreements concerned will join on May 1, this year. The community will then replace the present Caribbean Free Trade Association, embracing 11 members with a total population of more than 4.5 million and a gross national product to the tune of 2,200 million U.S. dollars. The purpose of the Caribbean Community is to strengthen economic and trade co-operation between members, unite them gradually into a unified common market with a common protective policy and co-ordinate their respective foreign policies, in the interest of the development of their national economies. It is reported that intra-regional trade is steadily on the increase.

Since the beginning of this decade, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have broken away from the pattern of foreign relations which tilted towards the United States, Britain and Canada, by establishing diplomatic relations with more countries of the Third World. They have also joined the ranks of non-aligned countries. These new developments bring the struggle of this region in closer unison with the struggle of other Third World countries. In the last year or so, the Caribbean Free Trade Association and the East African Community signed an agreement on taking a united stand in relations with the European Economic Community and on other major international issues.

Trinidad and Tobago have applied to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for membership. As the host nation, Guyana made positive contributions to the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in August 1972. At the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in September 1973, the Guyana and Jamaican Governments announced that if the Organization of African Unity so required, the two governments would send volunteers across the ocean to receive training and assist the fraternal African people in "the successful overthrow of the Smith regime, Portuguese colonialism and South African tyranny."

Surging Tide

The Commonwealth Caribbean was the first area colonized after Christopher Columbus set foot on the Americas at the end of the 15th century. Since then, the colonialists and neo-colonialists have taken countless wealth from the region. In the 60s, U.S. and other foreign companies in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago remitted home 1,000 million U.S. dollars in profits alone. In spite of its fertile soil and considerably abundant natural resources, the region, as a result of protracted colonial and neo-colonial rule, is only able to produce and export a few farm and mineral products such as sugar, bananas, citrus, bauxite and oil, with practically everything else imported. Moreover, under the colonialist "divide and rule" policy, the peoples of the territories have long been severed from one another. However, in the context of the tumultuous world situation, the Caribbean people have become wide awake. The tide of national liberation in the region is now rising and constitutes an inseparable com-

ponent part of the struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana gave expression to this trend of nationalism in his speech opening the Caribbean Festival of Creative Arts in August 1972. He said: The Caribbean has seen not only the buccaneers, it has seen the slaves. We live in a world of superpowers. We are committed to the right of the Caribbean to speak out in the world, not as satellites or appendages to other nations, but as one single nation. It is time now for us in the Caribbean to rule the waves in the Caribbean.

Report From Korea

Aspiration of Compatriots in Both North and South

Compatriots in the southern half of our land,
We have been separated for many years.

The waves of the southern seas beat against the shores.

Korea is for ever one nation.

Together the forces of north and south fight to the end!

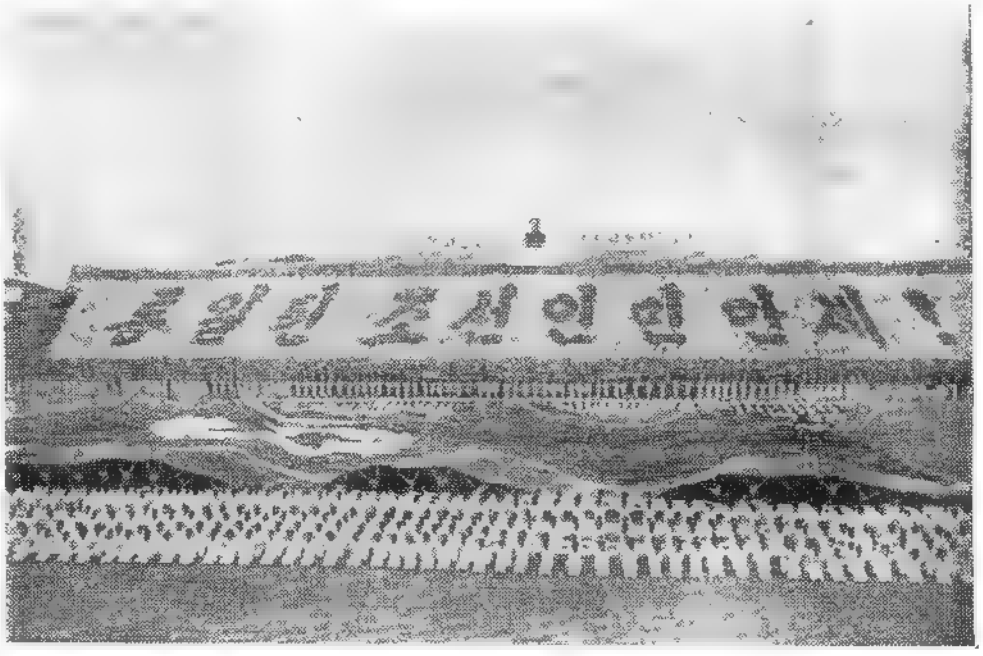
WHILE we were in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we heard countless moving songs like this expressing the Korean people's profound sentiments for their compatriots in the southern half of the peninsula and their powerful aspiration for the reunification of the fatherland.

Korea's historical literature and relics show that the Korean nation has an ancient civilization. For more than a thousand years since the Kingdom of Silla unified Korea in the middle of the 7th century the nation had never been divided. The people have the same culture and speak the same language. During the dozens of years when Korea was under Japanese imperialist occupation, the tens of millions of Korean people went through the difficult years together and heroically fought a united war of resistance.

But when the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism in 1945, the 3,000 *ri* of beautiful land was divided into two by a line drawn along the 38th Parallel. The war of aggression by U.S. imperialism in the early 1950s further aggravated the people's miseries of being separated from their kinsmen. At Panmunjom on the military demarcation line one can see the Sinuiju-Pusan Railway — a trunk line running from the north to the south of Korea — cut by a barbed-wire entanglement. The trunk of a poplar tree growing in the middle of the track has 28 rings — a witness to Korea's 28 years of prolonged partition.

Separated

One October evening in Kaesong near the military demarcation line we heard an old woman tell us her family's miserable plight. This 54-year-old woman and



Youngsters of Nampo city perform the mass calisthenics "Long Live the United Korean People."

her family of six used to live by Taedong River. The war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism brought disaster to the family. When the U.S. aggressors retreated in defeat in the winter of 1950, they used deception and force to make the people along their escape route go south with them. Her family was sucked into this fleeing column. Because she and her two young daughters were too exhausted to keep going when they reached Kaesong, they were separated from her husband and her two sons who were forced to continue south. There has been no news of them for more than 20 years.

When the war ended, the woman was helped by the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government to find work in the Kaesong Textile Mill. She later became a section leader and joined the Workers' Party. She now lives a happy life and her two grown-up daughters are both technicians in the same mill. However, the woman has no idea if her husband and sons are alive or dead in the south.

Tearfully she told us: "A military demarcation line has divided our country into two and split up my family. Today, foreign friends like you and we can visit each other freely, but our family members cannot even send us a letter. Why?" "It is because U.S. imperialism and its lackeys rule the southern half of our land," she said, answering her own question.

We were told that 70 per cent of Kaesong's population of 300,000 suffered the agony of being separated from family members and that there were hundreds of thousands of households so afflicted in the whole northern half of the Republic.

Of greater distress to the Korean people than divided families is the fact that their country has been split, the nation divided and half their land is still shrouded in darkness and tens of millions of compatriots live under oppression and enslavement.

Remembrances

We met and talked with many workers, peasants, officers and men of the People's Army, students and school children and came to deeply understand the people's strong sentiments for reunifying their fatherland. The people in the northern half of the Republic who enjoy a happy life never for a moment forget their compatriots in the south who are living in misery.

In Reunification Station in Pyongyang's newly built subway, a huge stained glass mural in the centre of the waiting room vividly portrays the joyful scene of reunion between compatriots in the north and south after the fatherland's reunification.

At Nampo Stadium, tens of thousands of youth and children in a mass callisthenics display formed the words and motifs of such moving slogans as "Korea is one nation!" "Early reunification of the fatherland!" and "Long live the unified Korean people!"

The head of the administrative council of the Miko Co-operative Farm told us that its members, while striving to increase grain output, all had the same aspiration of enabling the compatriots in the southern half of the land who have suffered long years of hunger to eat their full after reunification.

At the Kim Jon Tai Electric Locomotive Plant, named after a patriot in south Korea, we saw a huge banner strung across a workshop which read: "Never for a moment forget our brothers in the south; strive to do well in production!"

Awaiting the Dawn

The Korean people living in the abyss of misery south of the demarcation line are even more eager for early reunification of the fatherland. A Korean comrade who had accompanied the Red Cross delegation from the D.P.R.K. to Seoul spoke of the moving scenes the group had seen in the south. Workers had worked through the night before it arrived to renovate Ko Tark Hotel where it was to stay. When the delegation got to Seoul, it was warmly welcomed by the people of Yong Dun Pork Region which stretches for dozens of *ri*. Some climbed on to roofs to wave greetings to their dear ones from the north. As soon as he heard the news that the delegation from the north had arrived, a factory worker dropped the work he was doing and rushed out of the gates to welcome the delegation despite obstruction from the factory administration. Thousands of welcomers gathered in front of a big store caused traffic to come to a halt in the busy Man Dong Street. Many people risked persecution to express to the delegation their longing for the north and support for the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

And why shouldn't this be so? Under the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique's dark rule in south Korea, the masses are living under unbearably wretched conditions with serious unemployment, soaring prices, bankruptcy in the countryside, women suffering untold humiliation, hundreds of thousands of infants crying for food, and the reactionary authorities stepping up their fascist tyranny. Like people in the darkness of night longing for the dawn, they are awaiting early reunification of the fatherland so that they also can lead a happy life. "Reunification is the only way out!" is the powerful voice of the millions of Koreans.

The people in south Korea have launched an ever fiercer struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. During our visit to Korea, the press carried numerous reports on the south Korean students' surging mass struggle against the Pak clique's fascist rule.

Irresistible Trend

As people know, President Kim Il Sung's historic speech on August 6, 1971 led to publication of the Joint Statement of North and South Korea which opened the doors for contact and talks between the two halves of the land and brought on a new favourable turn for the independent and peaceful reunification

of Korea. However, facts during the more than a year show that south Korea's ruling clique is putting up one obstacle after another along the road to independent and peaceful reunification. We visited two heights on the 38th Parallel, forward positions guarded by the People's Army. Looking south from the hilltops, we clearly saw south Korean troops driving people to speed up building fortifications. Commanders of the People's Army told us: The Pak clique is up to no good. It recently violated the armistice agreement and surreptitiously moved a large quantity of automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone. At the same time, for more than a year, it has not stopped sending armed agents to the northern half of Korea for reconnaissance, sabotage and other acts of provocation.

The Korean people are extremely incensed at the Pak clique's sabotage of the north-south talks and its schemes to create "two Koreas."

Realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is an irresistible general trend and it is obviously futile for anyone to try and resist this historical tide.

("Renmin Ribao" Delegation to Korea)

Revolution and Development (II)

24 Years of Rapid Change

by Our Correspondent Chiang Shan-hao

"Stagnation: Cause and Solution," the first part of this report on Kunming, capital city of Yunnan Province, appeared in our last issue. — Ed.

KUNMING, on the northern shores of the 320-square-kilometre Lake Tienchih, is a scenic city. A classical Chinese poem described it as: "Purple here, red there, blossoms everywhere. Warm winters, cool summers, spring the year round." The average temperature in January is 9.5°C. and 22° in July.

People usually think of a prosperous city in terms of tall buildings, neon lights, luxury hotels and fashionable sea beaches. Richly endowed by nature and with the material things now available, Kunming could have all this but chooses not to. It is a vibrant and flourishing city without fancy frills.

Endless streams of loaded lorries, buses and bicycles are on the move at dawn as the city starts the day's work. There are no ultra-modern buildings and, of course, no "night life" in the Western sense. But one needs only to scratch the surface to find that the factories and villages in Kunming are striding forward as never before. The 24 years since liberation have been years of rapid change.

Television in a Hamlet

The Ala Commune on the outskirts has a population of 7,800 living in 28 villages. 85 per cent are of the Samei nationality. Secretary Yang of the commune Party committee took me on a visit to the tractor station, the veterinary service station and the commune's well-stocked general store. When we came to a hamlet, several commune members invited me to their homes and showed me round. The neat and tidy bedding, transistor radios, cardigans just purchased for their daughters, and the bridal chamber of a newly-wed couple which I saw gave abundant evidence of the enormous change that has taken place in their lives.

Though television is not yet in peasant households, TV is here. The commune's three-storey hospital has a Yunnan-made set for in-patients, and there are two others in the commune. "Before liberation," said one convalescent, "we had to use pieces of resinous wood to light our homes. Today we have electric lighting, power-driven pumps, threshers, mills, and now television, too."

These changes came in the wake of development of production. Take paddy-rice, the main crop. 1972's per-hectare yield was 3,000 kilogrammes as against 750 in pre-liberation days. Among other things, water conservancy, chemical fertilizers and good strains have contributed to the increase, but in the last analysis, it was the social revolution that worked wonders.

The downfall of the reactionary Kuomintang government in 1949 by no means spelt the end of the revolution. In the countryside, it was followed by land reform which took away the land from the landlords and rich peasants and distributed it to the peasants. This could not be done by a mere decree issued by the new government. Only a stormy mass revolutionary movement could uproot the feudal system of more than 2,000 years.

Led by the Party organization, the impoverished peasants went into action. Flying red flags and armed with red-tasselled spears, they held meeting after meeting to confront the landlords and rich peasants and denounce them for their oppression and exploitation.

They burnt the title deeds and loan certificates, the symbol of feudal ownership. By popular demand, "Battalion Commander Li" (see issue No. 1, p. 18), who had been responsible for the ruination of many peasant families, was brought to trial by the People's Court and sentenced to death. The economic base of the landlords and rich peasants was thus destroyed and their political influence smashed. Only then were they given a share of the land and made to toil and reform themselves under peasant supervision.

With the yoke of servitude shattered, the peasants showed greater enthusiasm for work. Later, they were able to put in extra money and labour to improve farming conditions. Production which had bogged down for generations began to rise.

The revolution, of course, did not end there. When I went to a commune credit co-operative handling private and public credits, a comrade Li there made some very interesting remarks.

"Our job," he said, "is to dismantle bridges, so to speak. The way I'd put it, there were three bridges in the villages stretching back to the old society — rent, usury and exploitation by middlemen. Overthrowing the landlords and rich peasants without breaking down these three bridges just isn't enough. Natural calamity, personal misfortune — anything can happen to a family, can't it?

"Soon after the land reform some badly off peasants actually were again selling their land, and the better off ones were buying land and even leasing land. And, though they did not dare to be as cruel as that 'Battalion Commander Li,' some went in for usury again. Merchants also took advantage of the situation to speculate, buying cheap and selling at high prices.

"If this had been allowed to continue, the result would have been a return to the old society. So it was necessary to set up agricultural producers' co-operatives — to turn private ownership of the means of production into collective ownership — and credits co-operatives in order to dismantle the rent and usury 'bridges.' And we had to do something about the third 'bridge' and turn privately owned commerce into state-owned supply and marketing shops like the one next door.

"Having accomplished all this, we build a bridge leading to communism — the people's commune."

"The people's commune is powerful," he added after a pause. "These are not big words. Take our credit co-op, for instance. Small as it is, it now has funds amounting to 390,000 yuan. The production teams' collective savings come to 280,000 and savings of individual commune members are 110,000 yuan. We're just one of the commune's three credit co-ops. Had it not been for the people's commune and the tremendous production development, how could we have so much money?"

In the unaffected language typical of a peasant, Old Li gave the reason why the socialist revolution in the countryside was necessary after the overthrow of feudalism by the democratic revolution. And this was exactly what Ala had gone through, from land reform to agricultural co-operation and then to the people's commune, followed by more struggles to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy. There was resistance to every step forward and each step was itself a revolution. As the revolution forges ahead, production rises to a new high.

National oppression and discrimination was another problem Ala had to tackle. But this didn't seem to be very difficult once class oppression had been done away with. There was no clash of basic interests between the Samei and Han working people. They fought together under Party leadership and overthrew a handful of exploiters regardless of their nationality.

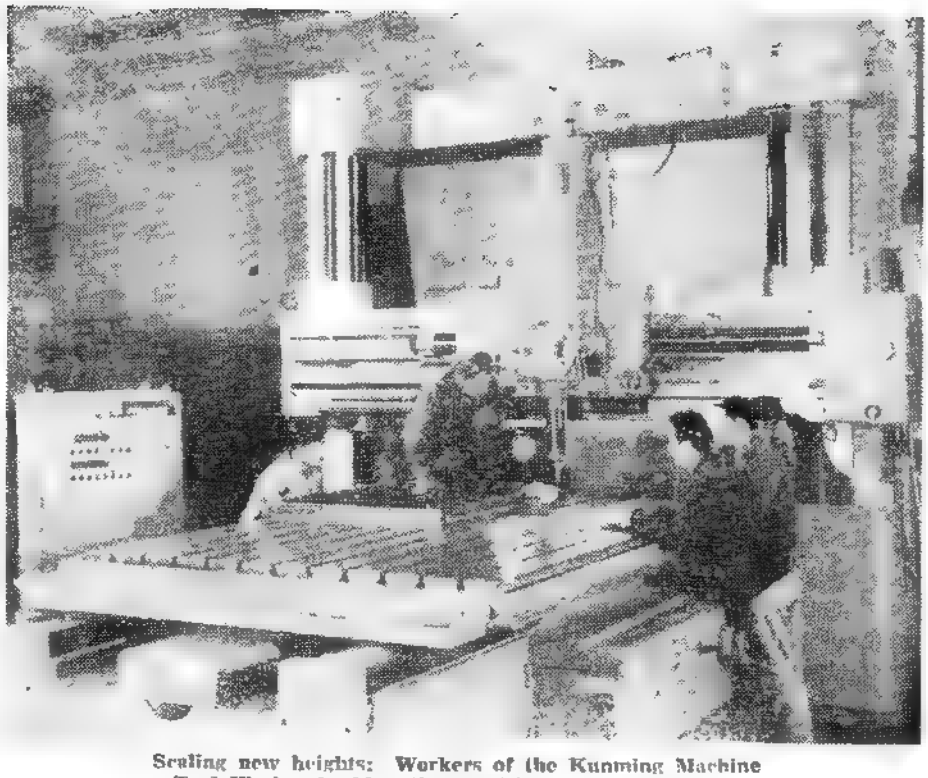
In accordance with Party policy, the Sameis are in most of the commune's leading posts. Moreover, the government makes sure that areas inhabited by minority peoples receive special attention, in financial help for instance. One example of this is that subsidy allotted to the commune in recent years has been enough for it to buy a big tractor a year, something not usually enjoyed by other communes.

The government has done much to eliminate discrimination against minority nationalities, a heritage from long years of reactionary rule. Appellations like "lolo," which labels minority

Building a new life: Samei women of the Ala Commune threshing rice on a power-driven thresher instead of on big round stones as they did in the past.

peoples beasts, are no more today. Even toddlers now are familiar with expressions such as "the fraternal nationalities." Chauvinistic place names in Yunnan have been changed. "Pingyi" County (meaning "subjugate the Yi nationality" of which the Sameis are a branch) has been renamed Fuyuan, meaning the county with rich resources.

Relations between nationalities have grown increasingly harmonious. Taboo in the past, marriage between Sameis and Hans is quite common these days. When young Samei women now walk about in Kunming in their national costume — a "cock's comb" headdress and a tight black jacket to match — they are no longer ridiculed at but are admired because of the fine embroidery.



Scaling new heights: Workers of the Kunming Machine Tool Works checking the precision of new products.

"Revolution means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth," says Chairman Mao. Successive revolutionary changes have opened up new vistas for continual development in Ala. This commune is in the medium category with regard to other communes in rural Kunming. Even in the more advanced ones, it should be noted, much remains to be done to fully modernize their farm work. But all of them are progressing steadily.

Laser in a Factory

Factory visits produced some revealing insights as to what's taking place these days. Instead of only doing repair work as it had done before, the Yunnan Auto Works began making lorries after the Cultural Revolution got under way. At the Kunhu Knitwear Mill, I saw mass production of both synthetic and cotton fibre goods.

My host drove me around in one of the few local-made "Kunming" jeeps. We rode through the city's up-and-coming industrial areas where I saw power stations, cement plants, non-ferrous metal factories, cigarette factories and a brand-new brewery.

Some of these plants are quite big. The Kunming Iron and Steel Works, for one, has grown into an iron and steel complex complete with mining, ore dressing, coking, iron smelting and steel-making and rolling. Steel output in Kunming in 1972 was double the nation's 1949 total. Back in the thirties, making ricksha wheels was considered so "complicated" that they had to be imported from Japan. The chief means of transport in Kunming then, rickshas were called *tungyang* vehicles — *tungyang* meaning eastern ocean, or Japan.

The Kunming Machine Tool Works is among the fast-growing enterprises. It all began back in 1949 when the People's Government took over the Central Machinery Works belonging to Kuomintang bureaucrat-capital. Predecessor of the present Kunming Machine Tool Works, it had only 300 workers making simple machines such as threshers and a few belt-driven lathes. It was one of old Kunming's "big" plants at that time. Today the works has 4,700 workers producing large and precision machine tools. New products in the last few years include photo-electric tracing indexing machines for long rule, photo-electric light wave comparators and large jig boring machines with digital read-out. The factory Party committee secretary and the deputy secretary, the latter being a rank-and-file worker before the Great Cultural Revolution, explained the use of these machines, such as drawing 50,000 bisectors on a metre-long metal ruler and measuring lengths with a tolerance deviation not exceeding a few tenths of a micron. Data and specifications for similar sophisticated products made in Switzerland, Japan, West Germany and the United States were often cited to demonstrate the merits and demerits of their own products.

Products from the plant have been displayed at exhibitions and fairs abroad many times and exported to 20 developing countries. The workers here are glad that they are able to contribute their bit to the development of friendly countries, the Party secretary said.

A self-contained small town in itself, the whole enterprise covers an area of 200,000 square metres. Apart from the factory buildings, there are eight

workers' living quarters, a research institute manned by 180, a hospital and stores and educational facilities ranging from kindergartens to a workers' university.

I went into some of the high-ceilinged, well-lighted big workshops. Workers in white overalls were operating precision machines. The factory buildings of the old Central Machinery Works are gone and only a few belt-driven lathes remain in a corner of a new workshop for processing screws and also for "exhibition" as a reminder of the past. There are also a few lathes that were given to the Kuomintang regime by the United States in the forties. The manufacturers' marking show they were made in places like New York, Newark or Rochester. Renovated, these machines still are being used in an auxiliary capacity.

In one workshop, workers and technicians were carefully trying out the newly-produced programme-controlled automation equipment. In another, they were adjusting the laser equipment also designed and made by the plant. The Kunming Machine Tool Works is making great efforts to scale new heights of modern technology.

Just how did this place lift itself out of the broken-down condition it had been in? Like the process of development I had heard about in factories in Shanghai and other places, it can be divided into three main stages, as told to me by the Party secretary and his deputy.

First came liberation, the victory of the democratic revolution. The workers were freed from hunger and unemployment. Production shot ahead, and the works began mass-producing ordinary lathes.

Next, there was the Big Leap Forward in 1958 following major victories in China's socialist revolution and the plant began mass-producing precision and big machine tools.

The third main stage came with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. At its inception in 1966, Chairman Mao predicted: **"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."** Though production was affected for a while in the stormy days of the revolution, before long there was new headway. From 1969 to 1972 nine important new products were produced. In 1972, output of large machine tools increased 4.7 times and that of precision machine tools quadrupled as compared with 1966.

There is a view abroad attributing the "secret" of China's development solely to its people's industry and thrift. It's true that our people are traditionally hard-working and thrifty, but this doesn't seem to be the essence of the matter insofar as development is concerned. The machine tool works can be used as an illustration.

There is no need to go into details about the poverty and back-breaking toil of the workers before liberation. Instead of developing, the plant declined. The number of workers fell from 1,000 when it went into operation in 1939 to just 300 ten years later.

Since liberation, living and working conditions have improved tremendously for the workers. Besides turning out a large number of machine tools for other factories, much of its equipment has been made by the plant itself. Of its existing equipment, 80 per cent were made in this country and half of that was produced right here. In addition, aggregate profit the plant has given to the state treasury is enough to finance construction of three plants of the same size. The revolution has wiped out exploitation, and the wealth created by the working people is no longer squandered or channelled into foreign banks by the exploiters. Owned by society as a whole, this wealth is used first of all for expanded reproduction. This is the real "secret" of development at this plant and in China as a whole.

No Private Villas

With the growth of production the city has expanded rapidly. Comrades from the Construction Bureau cited a host of figures: Floorspace of new buildings in the city area is 1.5 times what it was before 1949. And so many kilometres of new roads, so many schools, hospitals. . . . More interesting, however, is the urban construction policy they stress: Serve the development of production and serve the working people.

One of 1973's key projects was to purify a river polluted by rising industrial plants. The job was accomplished, and clear water now flows along willow-lined banks. Construction projects in the coming years will be devoted chiefly to building small stores, hospitals, streets and sewers for the industrial towns that have sprung up on Kunming's outskirts.

Increasing numbers of sightseers are coming to the city's many scenic spots and places of historical interest which are all being renovated. Outside one old monastery I saw a 20-metre-high fir tree planted in 1435. Inside the monastery there are 500 century-old clay images of *Lohan*, disciples of Buddha. They are rare works of art, each having its own unique life-like facial expression. Great care has been taken recently in restoring them.

Another site under repair is Hsishan Park which overlooks Lake Tienchih. When a visitor from abroad came here, I was told, he commented and said what a wonderful summer resort it was. "Are there any private villas around?" he asked.

"There used to be," was the reply. "That workers sanatorium over there was the villa of a mayor of Kunming before liberation."

"Have any new ones been built lately?"

"We don't have multi-millionaires like they have in capitalist society. And we don't have a privileged few like in Soviet society under revisionism. So private villas for whom?"

Soviet Revisionist Social-Imperialism

Out-and-Out Merchant of Death

by Yang Ying

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique has made a great hullabaloo about its arms "aid" to the Arab countries since the last Middle East war. Actually, it didn't do anything worth boasting about in that war the Arab countries and people fought against aggression. Its contemptible acts were carried out in order to push its imperialist power politics and betray the Arab people.

The small quantities of weapons provided by the Soviet revisionists were intended to control the battles waged by the Arab and Palestinian people and to force them once again to accept a "no war, no peace" situation. Moreover, it was a profitable deal by which Soviet revisionism was able to amass large sums of money. It is well known that the arms provided as "aid" to the Arab countries were sold at high prices and Soviet revisionism demanded cash in foreign exchange. To pay for it, some of the Middle East oil-producing countries had to borrow U.S. dollars on European currency markets. By such extortion, Soviet revisionism has become an out-and-out arms merchant.

Surpassing U.S. in Arms Sales

As a matter of fact, the Soviet revisionists have been making this kind of arms deal for many years. The deals are becoming bigger and bigger and the terms harsher and harsher. The Soviet Union began getting its finger into the world munitions pie in 1955, and up to 1972 sales totalled some 28,500 million U.S. dollars, of which Asian, African and Latin American countries took half. According to the official Swedish research institute's figures, the Soviet Union sold arms to no more than six countries of the Third World in the late 1950s and the sales averaged 95 million dollars a year, which accounted for 11.3 per cent of the world's total sales of arms. By the early 1970s, the sales had expanded to over 20 countries and made up 37.5 per cent of the world's total. Surpassing the U.S. dealers, the Soviet revisionists have become one of the world's biggest arms merchants.

Dealing in arms affords quick and huge profits. A report in *Jeune Afrique* said: "By selling arms to the Third World countries, the annual profit of the big industrial powers amounts to some 10,000 million dollars, which is almost double their total 'economic aid' expenditure." Thus, and also because of the difficulty in selling low-quality commodities at high prices, the Soviet Union has in the last few years cut "economic aid" and increased arms exports for the sake of exorbitant profits. For example, in 1966 Soviet revisionists' "economic aid" to the Third World totalled 1,240 million dollars, while their arms exports amounted to only 300-400 million dollars. But in 1970, arms exports listed as "military aid" rose to 800 million dollars, while "economic aid" dropped to a little more than 200 million dollars. Arms sold to the Third World in 1972 came to 1,100 million dollars, while "economic aid" stood at 580 million dollars only. The French paper *Le Combat* commented that what the Soviet Union exports best these days is armaments. An important feature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialist expansion abroad is its plunder through massive arms exports.

Filth-Stained Ruble

Brezhnev and his like incessantly spout "detente," proclaim themselves "peace-loving forces" and profess to "abhor war." But in fact, fishing in troubled waters, they are old hands in extorting huge profits from war. The Soviet revisionists have in the main sold arms in the Middle East and on the South Asian subcontinent, where the intensified contention between the two superpowers has led to constant tensions and frequent wars of aggression and anti-aggression. During the 1965 Indian-Pakistan war, the United States and Britain imposed an arms embargo on both sides while the Soviet revisionists seized upon the occasion to sell India arms in large quantities. At the end of 1971, when the Soviet revisionists instigated India to launch a war of aggression to dismember Pakistan, they squeezed huge profits by sales of planes, tanks and missiles valued at over 750 million dollars.

In the early 1950s, the Soviet Union hardly took part in the Middle East arms market. As soon as the Suez Canal war broke out in 1956, it began massive arms sales to this area. By the latter half of the 1950s, the Soviet share in arms supplies to the area had risen to 40 per cent. Soviet supplies to the Middle East countries doubled in the 1965-69 period. Referring to the huge profits U.S. imperialism amassed through war, Lenin pointed out: **"Every dollar is sullied with the filth of 'profitable' war contracts, which in every country made the rich richer and the poor poorer."** Isn't every Soviet revisionists' ruble also stained with the same contemptible filth?

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique glibly advertises arms exports to the developing countries as "support" of a "socialist country" for the national-liberation struggle, "disinterested assistance" to the Third World, and a "vivid example of highly principled internationalist policy." True, unlike old-line imperialism, social-imperialism does have a cover of "socialism." It is, therefore, more deceptive. It is by making use of

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

1973 Battle Record

Last year saw notable changes in the balance of strength on the Cambodian battlefield. Large numbers of enemy effectives were wiped out by the Cambodian armymen and people, and the war situation became more favourable than ever for the Cambodian people. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia were growing rapidly and firmly grasped the initiative on the battlefield. Suffering one defeat after another, the Lon Nol puppet troops were in a passive position and came under blows time after time. The flames of war were approaching the Lon Nol clique's doorstep.

From November 1972 to the end of last October, the people's armed forces put 178,000 puppet troops out of action, took many enemy cities, towns and strongholds and further expanded the Liberated Zone, which now contains over 80 per cent of the population and 90 per cent of the country's territory. The people now completely control the five north-eastern provinces. Except for some provincial capitals and isolated strongholds, all other provinces are also in the hands of the people.

The traitorous crisis-ridden Phnom Penh clique changed horses again last year and nominated former puppet foreign minister Long Boret to form a new cabinet last December 27 in an effort to ease internal contradictions and bolster the tottering Phnom Penh regime.

Some of Cambodia's main highways were controlled and some frequently cut by the people's armed forces. Highway 4 linking Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville and Highway 5 leading to the "granary," Battambang Province, were two enemy "lifelines." Many sections of both were in the hands of the people's armed forces, who often suspended shipments of enemy grain, petroleum and war materials. The Mekong River communication line was also often cut.

Enemy troops were demoralized under heavy pounding by the people's armed forces. More and more puppet troops, unwilling to die for U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, went over to the people, refused to fight, mutinied or deserted. The mercenary troops were greatly weakened. Opposed by the masses and deserted by its followers, the Lon Nol clique which was on its last legs had to deploy more than half its armed forces within a 20-kilometre radius of Phnom Penh.

With the victories on the military front, the Liberated Zone of Cambodia was further consolidated and economic and cultural establishments were constantly restored and developed. The international prestige of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was further raised. As of now, it is recognized by more than 50 countries.

Fighters of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia check their weapons.

INDIA

One Million Workers On Strike

The Indian economy was beset with difficulties in 1973. The people have suffered from soaring prices, worsening famine, acute shortage of daily necessities, growing currency inflation and expanding unemployment. Workers have gone on strikes many times since December, demanding wage increases, shorter work hours and better working conditions. Workers in Maharashtra State called a general strike on January 2 in protest against rising prices and food shortages.

One of the principal industrial states in India, Maharashtra accounts for 20 to 24 per cent of the country's industrial output. In the state capital Bombay, one of the biggest industrial cities in India, over 200,000 workers went on strike from December 30. Joined by one million workers on January 2, the strike brought city traffic to a halt.

On January 2 when Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was making a policy speech in Nagpur, a big city in the state, the audience shouted: "Give us food, not speeches!" and hurled shoes at her. She was forced to stop her speech.

The Indian authorities sent police to suppress the strikers and demonstrators. In Bombay, 700 were arrested and three wounded. The police killed six persons and wounded three others in the town of Wani. In Wardha, west of Nagpur, they used tear gas to disperse demonstrators and arrested 30 persons. In other places, tear gas and police baton were used against the demonstrators.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Tariffs Adjusted

The European Community took a new step on January 1 towards the creation of a nine-member Common Market.

The original six member countries of the European Community — France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg — have long eliminated internal tariffs among themselves and set up a single external tariff level. But tariffs are still levied be-

"ZERI I POPULLIT" (ALBANIA)

Triumphant Advance of People's Struggle

The Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* has reviewed the excellent world revolutionary situation in 1973 in a January 1 article by its editorial department entitled "No Force Can Stop the Triumphant Advance of Revolution and People's Struggle for Freedom."

It said: "Last year's course of events has testified that the political consciousness of the people in every country has constantly risen and that their struggles against imperialism, social-imperialism and reactionaries have continuously intensified."

After reviewing the achievements made in fulfilling national and internationalist duties by Albania and its people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the article pointed out: "The Albanian people are marching heroically towards new and still greater victories on the road of revolution and socialism, and they are always ready to smash the encirclement, blockade and conspiracies by imperialism and revisionism."

The article noted: "The great and unbreakable friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples forged by our two Marxist-Leninist Parties with Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mao Tsetung at the head has been further enhanced. It is a brilliant example of real socialist friendship."

It was also proved once more last year that the big class clashes between the exploited and the exploiters and the antagonistic contradictions between workers and capitalists developed and deepened, the article said. The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement further progressed in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

"In the past year, solidarity between the peoples and countries of the world has been further strengthened in the struggle against the imperialist rule of the two superpowers and their neo-colonialism and hegemonism and for freedom, independence, social progress and national sovereignty," the article added.

It said that the development of revolutionary movements and struggles of the people of the world was evident proof of the deepening of the grave crisis confronting imperialism and revisionism.

The article added: "The present situation shows that the real and main danger to the peace and security of the peoples lies in the very aggressive policies of the two superpowers."

"The expansionist and hegemonic policies of the two superpowers are doomed to fail in the face of the surging struggle of the world's people," the article concluded.

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tween the three new member countries (Britain, Denmark and Ireland which joined the Community on January 1, 1973) and the original six and there still is a difference between the tariffs which the three impose on imports from non-members of the Community and the single European Community external tariff level.

The three countries, beginning from January 1, made the first 40 per cent alignment of their own tariffs to the single Community external tariff level. At the same time, the original six and the three new members made the second 20 per cent cut in industrial tariffs imposed on each other's exports. The first 20 per cent cut took effect last April 1.

According to the regulation, the remaining 60 per cent of the tariff adjustments, including the elimination of the difference between the new members' tariffs and the single Community external tariff level and of industrial tariffs between the original and new members, will continue. There will be 20 per cent adjustments each year till the work is completed on July 1, 1977.

In 1973, although there were certain internal contradictions in the European Community, some achievements were made in strengthening economic and political relations among the member states.

SOVIET REVISIONISM

Oil Resales

Taking advantage of the Arab countries' temporary difficulties to force them to sell oil at low prices to pay for Soviet munition sales, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has been making huge profits from the resale of oil thus got to European countries at high prices. This fully reveals the true features of social-imperialism which professes support for the Arab nations but really plunders them.

A December 28 article "Now Arab Fury Turns on the 'Capitalist' Russian Oil Barons" in the British paper *Daily Express* said: "The Iraqis agreed to sell the oil, worth 6 million pounds, at cut prices in part payment for armaments. Now they have discovered, even before it has been delivered, that Russia has resold the lot to West Germany for 18 million pounds — a 300 per cent profit."

The Soviet revisionists have been selling consignments of cheap oil bartered for arms by other Arab countries. Since the 1967 "June 5" war, they have, in the guise of military "aid" and economic "aid," signed a series of agreements on petroleum and natural gas with a number of Arab countries and gone all out in "trading arms for oil" and "trading machinery for oil." A barrel of oil which costs three U.S. dollars in the Gulf area fetches 45 dollars in Europe. Thus, the Soviet revisionists have squeezed very big profits by buying cheap and selling dear. Another way they make exorbitant profits is to import high quality Middle East petroleum and export their own low quality oil to the East European countries.

Al Rai al-Amm, a paper in Kuwait, one of the oil exporting countries, said in a December 30 editorial that the Soviet game had reached its climax in the October Middle East war. The paper pointed out that the Soviet Union had once again tried to enter Europe via the oil bridge at a time when Arab countries had been using oil weapon to support the Arab cause. It had done this to strengthen its influence in Europe and to boost its imperialist global strategy.

NOTEBOOK

Romanian Paintings in Peking. The Romanian Modern Paintings Exhibition held last month at the Museum of Chinese Art in Peking attracted many art lovers. The works displayed vividly reflect the Romanian people's revolutionary spirit, their rich and varied life, and their achievements in socialist construction.

The first work in the main hall was a recent oil painting "The Members of the Union of Communist Youth, Yesterday and Today" by Epure Serban. It portrays members of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, who, having a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, are rapidly advancing like a locomotive today along the road of socialist construction. Two oil paintings "Construction Site" and "The Construction Site: The Iron Gates" by Covaliu Bradut, President of the Union of the Artists in Fine Arts of the Socialist Republic of Romania, mirror Romania's vigorous development in capital construction. The oil painting "Spring Campaign" by Margineanu Viorel also was a big attraction.

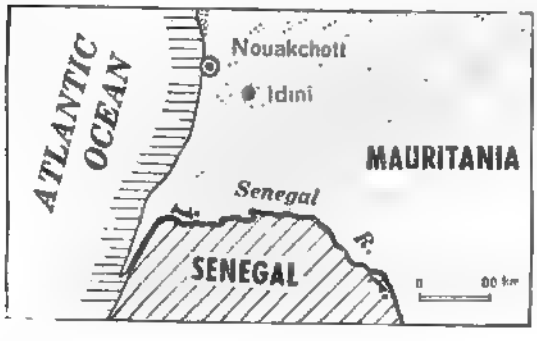
Quite a number of works at the exhibition extol the Romanian people's spirit of struggle in the fight for national independence and for the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the capitalists and landlords.

The exhibition enabled Chinese viewers to gain a deeper understanding of the Romanian people's life and artistry.

"Friendship Water." December 3 saw the first stage of the Idini-Nouakchott water supply project commissioned and fresh underground water from Idini flowing to the Mauritanian capital Nouakchott along the newly laid pipeline to ease that city's long-standing water shortage.

Before Mauritania's independence in 1960, water for Nouakchott had to be obtained from more than 200 kilometres away. It was the long-cherished desire of the Mauritanian people to solve their capital's shortage of water.

Under an agreement on a water supply project for the city concluded between China and Mauritania in September 1971, Mauritanian and Chinese engineering and technical personnel started prospecting and drilling for water in Idini, 60 kilometres southeast of Nouakchott. Pipe-laying from Idini to Nouakchott began in July 1972. The personnel of the two countries braved sandstorms and sweltering heat and worked day and night to ensure an abundant supply of water for Nouakchott as early as possible. Working side by side, the engineering and technical personnel of both countries forged a profound friendship. Support and aid came from many Mauritanian government departments to ensure its smooth progress. The first stage of the project was completed six months ahead of schedule. Mauritanian friends who often visited the site called the project "Water of Mauritania-China friendship."



Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe in Australia. October in Australia is spring and the wattle, symbol of welcome, was in full bloom when China's Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe arrived on this island continent. During the troupe's 43-day stay in the country, it gave 28 formal shows as well as numerous shorter performances at factories, wharves, construction sites and schools. At one performance at a construction site, more than 1,000 workers gathered round to watch and warmly applaud every number. When the acrobats sang the Australian folk song *Click Goes the Shears*, the workers joined in, singing and dancing to the tune merrily. The workers presented the troupe with a piece of local marble inscribed with the words that though the ocean separates the two peoples, friendship cuts through the waves to link them.

Australian magician teaches some tricks of the trade.

Everywhere the troupe performed, it was welcomed by a large audience. Once in a small town (population, 2,000) on the banks of the Murray River, people began trickling into a centrally located school's football field, where the performance was to take place, from early morning. The visitors were greeted enthusiastically. An old stockman in the audience had his granddaughter present the performers with a bunch of wattles and tell them his wish that friendship between the two peoples would flower like the golden wattle.

During their tour, the Chinese visitors met many Australian friends in art circles as well as their Australian counterparts. An old Australian magician taught some of the tricks of the trade to the troupe and presented the members with some stage props. The magician had learnt to do tricks when he was 15 and has made it his career for more than 40 years. Happy to see his young Chinese colleagues, he told them he performed for a living while they did so on behalf of friendship. Therefore, he said, he wanted to teach them some of his tricks in order to contribute to that friendship.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Production of Iron and Steel Increases

CHINA'S iron and steel workers fulfilled or overfulfilled the 1973 state quotas. Compared with 1965, output of iron and steel more than doubled and that of iron-ore rose 2.8-fold. The varieties of steel came to more than 1,200, and the specifications of rolled steel to over 20,000.

Iron and steel workers deepened the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in 1973, bringing into fuller play their initiative for building socialism. Going all out, they quickened the pace of developing the iron and steel industry.

In China's steel capital of Anshan, the workers, who were in the midst of a socialist emulation campaign, completed the 1973 production plan ahead of schedule.

Steel-makers in Shanghai, one of China's major steel centres, raised the productive capacity of their equipment through technical transformation. Output of major items, including steel, rolled steel, pig iron, ferro-alloys and carbon steel products, reached an all-time high.

The steel industry in Peking, which has made big progress during the Cultural Revolution, outstripped 1972 by 7 per cent with better quality and at lower cost. Output of the steel plant of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in 1973 surpassed the designed capacity by 80 per cent, or three times the peak figure before the Cultural Revolution. The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company in central China topped the production plans for all its major products with the highest annual levels since the plant went into operation.

China's small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises made new advances in production in 1973 under the guidance of the principle of "walking on two legs," which includes developing national and local industries simultaneously, building large enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises at the same time and using both modern and indigenous methods. Small and medium-sized iron and steel works throughout the country produced 17 per cent more iron and steel in 1973 than in 1972. All this has made the distribution of iron and steel enterprises more rational and helps promote industrial and agricultural production. Before liberation, the steel industry was concentrated in the coastal areas. Now iron and steel mills of all sizes are going up in China's hinterland.

Apart from building a few new big and medium-sized enterprises, China mainly relies on technical transformation of present equipment to develop the steel industry. Thanks to the mass drive for technical innovations, production at the Taiyeh Steel Plant exceeded the designed capacity by over 30 per cent in 1973.

China has achieved a marked increase in iron-ore production since the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution as a result of the mass movement to open up new mines. It produced more iron-ore last year than in any previous year.

In 1973, output of several major types of rolled steel needed for agriculture rose by a big margin over that of 1972. Production of special types of steel needed for the national defence industry, coal mining, transport and communications and other basic industries also increased.

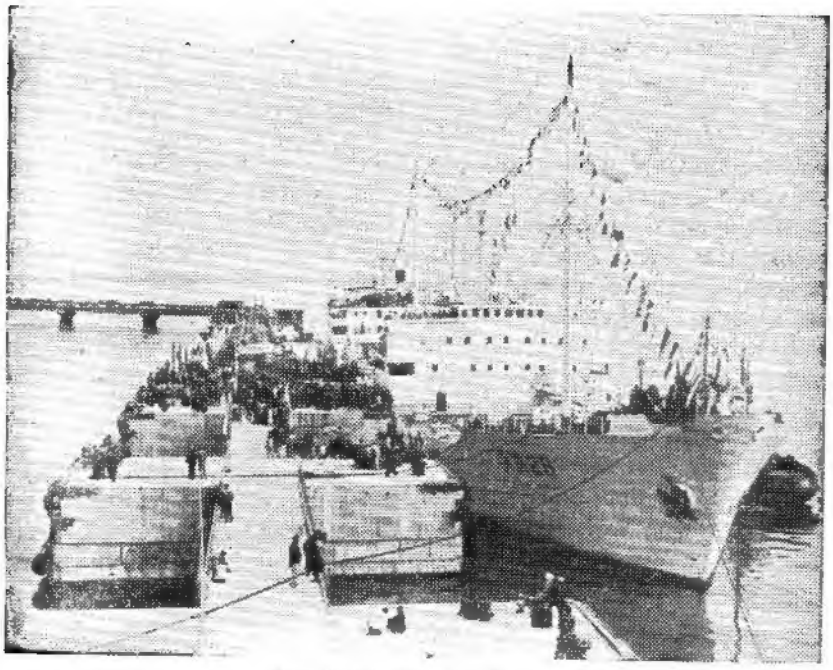
In the Talien Steel Plant.

Port Construction

CHINA'S port construction saw new achievements in 1973. The first stage of enlarging the oil-handling facilities of Talien port, north China's largest, was completed in two and a half months. The key projects in the first stage of the construction of Chinhuangtao's oil wharf were finished ahead of schedule. The main work on two berths for 35,000-ton ships in Tientsin, a new coal-handling wharf for 10,000-ton vessels in east China's Lienyunkang and the rebuilding of three berths in Shanghai were almost completed.

Construction went ahead on the Chanchiang and Whampoa ports for foreign trade in south China. Work also continued on constructing a new wharf for handling bulk chemical fertilizer, building fueling facilities for diesel ships in Shanghai and oil storage tanks in Tientsin port, and expanding the Tsingtao and Yentai ports in east China.

More engineering work was done on China's ports and harbours in



The Chinhuangtao oil wharf.

1973 than in any previous year. Investment for nine major ports was more than twice that of 1972. The newly built wharfs and the extension of old ones have increased China's cargo-handling capacity by 15 million tons. The present capacity of the main ports is twelve times that of 1950.

All projects were designed, built and installed by Chinese workers and technicians on the basis of China's present economic and technical capabilities.

In building the ports, such auxiliary facilities as wharfs, warehouses, loading and unloading points, rails, roads and harbour boats, as well as geographical position and natural conditions are all taken into consideration in order to ensure efficient functioning and rational lay-out. Ports handling oil have special facilities to prevent pollution of the water.

Some small and medium-sized ports have also been built along China's coast to accommodate vessels of about 5,000 tons. These ports, constructed quickly and inexpensively, have lessened pressure on the big ports with expanding cargo loads.

China's growing maritime commerce now reaches over 550 ports in over 140 countries and regions. The total volume of import and export freight has risen 20 to 30 per cent annually in the past few years.

Meteorological Work

CHINA'S meteorological work has made considerable progress since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is carried out through a network embracing the Central Observatory in Peking and meteorological stations and weather observation posts all over the country. There are now 40 per cent more professional personnel involved than in 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution.

Many of the latest research findings in meteorology are being applied in some of the major centres. Observatories in Peking, Shanghai, Hunan, Hupeh, Sinkiang and Heilungkiang now have Chinese-made electronic computers for research on numerical forecasting in co-operation with scientific research institutes, universities and colleges. Statistical methods are being increasingly employed. Meteorologists also use numerical analysis not only in daily weather forecasting but also in studying the formation and patterns of atmospheric changes, especially those prognosticating severe weather.

Using domestically designed and manufactured equipment, China has rapidly set up a network of stations to receive satellite cloud pictures, and this provides a new basis for weather analysis and forecasting. The cloud pictures help in the early detection of typhoons and their movements. Quite many observatories and stations are equipped with meteorological radar which helps monitor typhoons, thunderstorms and heavy rain. Progress has also been made in research work on laser radar, infra-red sounding and other new techniques.

Taking the mass line is a prominent feature of Chinese meteorological work. The use of advanced scientific methods does not preclude collecting and studying the abundant weather observations of the ordinary labouring people. Numerous popular folk sayings, careful observations of natural phenomena (wind, clouds, rain, rainbows and morning or evening rosy clouds) and phenological signs (changes in animal and plant life) are all used effectively in forecasting weather in small areas. In addition to state meteorological observatories and stations there are tens of thousands of local weather observation posts and groups formed by commune members in the countryside, often manned by part-time meteorological workers who serve as sentinels in monitoring and forecasting weather.

The role of the masses finds expression in widely dispersed "supplementary forecasting" provided by local stations and posts — also called single station forecasting. Specific local weather forecasting, based on reports from a meteorological observatory for a larger area, takes local conditions and mass experience into consideration. Accuracy of weather reports has improved strikingly since the adoption of "supplementary forecasting."

Before liberation, under the reactionary Kuomintang rule, meteorological work was very backward. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Party and the government started to build up a meteorological service and to train technical personnel. A meteorological

radiosonde network has been formed, in addition to large numbers of surface observation stations. Many plateau and mountain stations have been set up in Tibet, Chinghai and Sinkiang. Their records are very valuable in weather forecasting and scientific research.

In addition to routine weather forecasts, meteorological departments make special forecasts for agriculture, forestry, fishery, the salt industry, aviation and sea navigation. In addition to current round-the-clock forecasts, there are ten-day, fortnightly, seasonal and annual forecasts. Progress has been made in the study of extended-range forecasts of more than one year.

Current climatic changes in other parts of the world are also being studied by Chinese meteorological workers. They have abundant archaeological data and material on ancient phenological events. The study of climatic changes in ancient times helps periodic long-term forecasting. In June 1973, the noted meteorologist Chu Ko-chen (Coching Chu), Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, wrote an article entitled "Climatic Changes in China Over Five Thousand Years." It includes a mass of assembled data on the worldwide abnormal climatic conditions of recent years which the author relates to the history of world climate and to Chinese climatic changes over the past five thousand years. He points out that although climatic fluctuations might at times be great, at other times small, they have not yet developed to a serious stage.

Small Cement Plants

SMALL plants accounting for half of China's total cement production completed their 1973 quotas 59 days ahead of schedule. Output was 12.2 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972, and the quality better.

These plants advanced rapidly during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In 1972 there were 12 times as many as in 1965, and output was 3.4 times as high. From 1970 to 1973 an average annual increase of over 3 million tons was achieved. There are more than 2,800 plants in all, scattered throughout 80 per cent of the nation's counties (excepting those in Taiwan Province).

Most of the small cement works were built by counties or the people's communes, which raised funds, made their own equipment and trained technical personnel on the spot. Output went up steadily as the plants expanded and technique advanced.

The plants have helped the communes in their farm improvement projects and in resisting natural calamities. In northeast China's Liaoning Province they have supplied 360,000 tons of cement to the communes since 1972. During the first ten months of 1973 plants in Anhwei Province, east China, turned out 596,000 tons, of which 70 per cent were used in farm improvement projects. Some of the rest went into making large numbers of electric-poles, pipes, tiles, prefabricated parts for houses, mangers and other products for rural areas.

In 1973 a vigorous mass innovation movement was launched among the small plants. Many succeeded in expanding output, not simply by enlarging workshops, taking on more workers or installing new equipment, but also by improving management, making technical innovations, tapping the potential of existing facilities and bringing into full play the masses' initiative for building socialism. Liaoning Province, for example, had originally planned to expand four small plants. Later, according to a revised plan, only one was expanded; the remaining three raised production through improved management and technical innovation. The province's 1973 cement production plan was fulfilled three months ahead of schedule.

(Continued from p. 17.)

this cover that the Soviet revisionists try to mislead the public while they commit the imperialist acts of plunder.

Today the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are waging a fierce struggle against imperialist aggression, for national liberation and in defence of national independence. Their people fight heroically and many have been sacrificed. Soviet revisionist gentlemen, if you are really inspired by proletarian internationalism, then, as Lenin taught, you should form an "alliance" "**with all the oppressed nations**" to **"make the greatest national sacrifices for the overthrow of international capital."** But why then do you charge high prices for weapons sold to the Asian, African and Latin American countries? Why do you double the prices as in the past year? Why do you compel buyers to pay cash or, if they cannot, why do you wring interest out of them for what they owe? Is this to support the national-liberation struggle? An army chief of staff of an African country revealed that the Soviet Union not only sold his country high-priced weapons, but used spare parts as an instrument to put pressure on it. He said it had "sold these spare parts at prices several times the cost of the weapons themselves." This smacks of anything but proletarian internationalism!

As China's delegate to the U.N. General Assembly put it to the Soviet revisionists, do you dare declare that your military aid to the Asian, African and Latin American countries which is used to resist foreign aggression will be given gratis and free of charge and that you will not play the role of a merchant of death? Do you dare declare that you will cancel all military loans and scatter them to the winds? So far the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has not replied. It seems it does not dare. It wants to go on being a profit-making merchant of death. That, gentlemen, is your own business. But if you act the hypocrite and brag about your "socialist aid" and "examples of internationalism" you fool no one. You will only end up showing your ugly features to be still uglier.

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A Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

On The Docks

(Script in English)

The story is about dockers in Shanghai who become locked in a sharp and complicated class struggle during a rush job of loading cargo bound for Africa. While doing their utmost to meet the deadline, they come up against sabotage. Led by Fang Hai-chen, woman secretary of the Communist Party branch of the dockers' brigade, the workers, who are inspired with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, frustrate the class enemy's plot and complete the task on time.

With stage photographs in colour.

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